

Intell Act Gen

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THE EVENING STAR

DATE

PAGE

Gray Re-establishes Intelligence For 30 Days

New York Times News Service

The Friday deadline for a strike against the bankrupt Penn Central railroad has been postponed for 30 days at the request of Assistant Secretary of Labor W. J. Usery Jr. The United Transportation Union and the railroad had

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star-News Staff Writer

Acting Director L. Patrick Gray, continuing his reorganization of the structure of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has quietly reestablished a unit for maintaining intelligence liaison with other key government agencies.

The liaison section, consisting of eight experienced FBI agents, keeps in continual contact with the departments of Defense, State, Transportation and the Treasury and also with the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Atomic Energy Commission. It is headed by Homer Boynton.

Gray made the decision to reconstitute FBI liaison with other U.S. government intelligence functions on Nov. 13 and FBI supervisors were notified of the decision in an internal memo from Gray's office on Nov. 22, according to his special assistant, David Kinley.

The late J. Edgar Hoover abruptly abolished the entire liaison section in Sept. 1970, reportedly piqued because the CIA refused to share an intelligence source with the FBI. In Hoover's era, the liaison section had grown to about 13 agents but it was always a touchy assignment within the bureau because of Hoover's

periodic feuds and suspicions involving Washington officials.

Gray's office gave no reason for reestablishment of the liaison section, which will function as part of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

The original liaison section started after the end of World War II when Hoover and the then-new CIA went through the explosive process of working out boundaries and working relationships. After a long series of negotiations and messages, the FBI and CIA generally agreed that Hoover's bureau would have intelligence responsibility for the United States and the CIA would be paramount overseas.

Liaison men were appointed and the pact worked fairly well in general, although neither agency ever pretended to be cutting in the other on everything it knew or was doing. In time, a relative handful of FBI agents began working overseas as legal attaches in U.S. embassies while some CIA functions began to become commonplace on the mainland United States.

Gray's memorandum did not mention liaison with the White House. The exact relationship of the FBI with the President's staff has tended historically to be set by the incumbent president. Lyndon B. Johnson encouraged liaison and a Hoover assistant, Car-

tha D. DeLoach, was not only an almost daily visitor to 1600 Pennsylvania avenue, he also had a White House telephone installed in his kitchen.

President Kennedy dealt with the FBI largely through his brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. President Nixon's

THE WASHINGTON POST

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Shift Sought Of CIA Role To Pentagon

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Staff Writer

One of the military's top-ranking intelligence officers has called for a reassertion of the military's dominant role over civilians in the critical business of estimating national security threats to the United States.

The case for giving this responsibility to the Pentagon—rather than the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and other civilian-dominated intelligence agencies—is laid out in a highly unusual article appearing in the April issue of Army magazine.

The article is by Army Maj. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, currently deputy director for estimates in the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).

Graham is scheduled to move over to the CIA on May 1 to join the staff of its new director, James R. Schlesinger.

Thus, the appearance of Graham's article in public could indicate that at least part of his new job at the CIA will be to help bring about the return of a major portion of the highly important intelligence estimating job to the Pentagon. The estimates of military threats are a major factor in planning the Pentagon's annual budget and in the course of U.S. foreign policy.

While Graham's article reflects his personal judgment U.S. defense officials say the appearance of the article at this time "was not accidental," implying that it had an official okay.

Graham's pending transfer to the CIA has prompted concern among some civilian intelligence officials. They fear that the critical annual intelligence estimates on such things as Soviet missile devel-

opments, for example, might take on an even harder line.

Graham argues, however, that the job of judging and describing the various military threats the United States might face properly belongs to the military. And he states, it was the military's own fault—through "a series of bad over-estimates later dubbed the bomber gap, missile gap and megaton gap"—that military credibility was shaken and the principal job of figuring out what the Russians and others were up to gradually was won over by the CIA and other agencies.

But in the past three years, he says, the new Defense Intelligence Agency has "come a long way since the missile gap."

He argues that the quality of military analysis has now improved considerably and that most, though not all, of the military men who use intelligence have learned not to bend it for their own self-interest or force intelligence analysts to do that.

"To sum up," he writes, "I think that the time is ripe for the military profession to reassert its traditional role in the function of describing military threats to national security."

In a key statement that may foreshadow some reduction in the CIA's estimating role in favor of the Pentagon, Graham writes:

"While there will always be a legitimate reason for independent judgments from outside the Department of Defense on issues of critical importance to national decision-makers, there is no longer a need, in my judgment, to duplicate the Defense Intelligence Agency's efforts in other agencies."

Throughout the article, the two-star general is sharply critical of the military's past history of usually describing the threat to U.S. security in the worst or scariest terms. Not only did it produce scepticism in government, forcing officials to turn to other intelligence agencies, but it actually hurt the military in other ways, he writes.

Inflated estimates of enemy strength in Vietnam, he claims, "gave the erroneous impression that the more casualties we inflicted on the Vietcong and North Vietnamese, the stronger they got."

Many Pentagon planners have now learned, he says, that these so-called "worst-

case estimates can be used to squelch military programs just as quickly as to support them." In other words, he argues, overestimating the Soviet Union's missile capabilities can prematurely kill off U.S. projects by leading officials to discount the estimates entirely.

The inflated intelligence estimates also raise problems for the strategic arms limitations talks where, he says, "the very real possibility" exists of trading off actual U.S. capabilities against those of

an enemy that exist only on paper.

Graham also criticizes the technique of assessing only Soviet capabilities rather than intentions as well.

"For example," he says, "since World War II the Soviets have never, to our knowledge, deployed forces or fielded hardware as fast as their total capability permitted. To estimate that they would do so with regard to some weapon system... in the future would make little sense."

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST

Friday, March 30, 1973

E 11

HEW Aides Told to Attack Congress

By Jack Anderson

Top officials of the Health, Education and Welfare Department are preparing to go on the warpath against Congress. A blistering, eight-page speech has been whipped up for them to deliver wherever they can find a forum.

The suggested speech was written by Lewis Helm, picked for assistant secretary, but not yet confirmed. The harsh words he is putting into the mouths of HEW officials may come back to haunt him when he appears before the Senate for confirmation.

Helm would have HEW officials defend President Nixon's welfare cuts and attack Congress. "We are fortunate at this historic juncture," declares the prefabricated speech, "to have a President who is willing to face . . . reality head on."

"Only time will tell if Congress is willing to meet its responsibilities with equal courage. It has not to date . . . It is interesting that, amid all the rhetoric and criticism surrounding the President's budget proposals, few congressional voices are heard proclaiming the need for increased taxes. Interesting—but not at all unusual."

"That's because, year after year, Congress has ignored the fiscal facts of life . . . Instead of straightforward calls for a

tax increase, the Capitol Hill critics of President Nixon's budget say all the nation's fiscal problems could be met if only we would "reorder our priorities."

The speech charges that "Congressmen who court votes by passing legislation and increasing appropriations" have been joined by the "special interest groups" to fight the Nixon budget. Then the speech whacks away at the congressional budget review process, winding up: "Given this failure, it falls upon the President to make the hard decisions. President Nixon has done just that."

Washington Whirl

Russia v. China—As early as June 12, 1969, we were the first to report that the Kremlin was considering a swift strike at China's nuclear works. The idea was to eliminate China as a nuclear power before she could become a threat to Russia. No less than CIA director Richard Helms confirmed in August, 1969, the possibility of a Soviet attack upon China. Lately, this specter has been raised again in the press. Our CIA sources tell us, however, that China could now make a Soviet attack quite costly. The Chinese have deployed four dozen hydrogen-headed missiles, some of them in remote mountain silos. All are aimed at Soviet cities, which are now hostages

against an attack. The Chinese have also trained legions of guerrillas, who would fan into Siberia and harass Soviet lines in case of warfare between the two countries.

Book Burning—The book burners are loose again in America in numbers not seen since the days of the late Sen. Joe McCarthy. The American Library Association tells us more than 100 attempts have been made to ban controversial books from schools and libraries across the country. Worst areas: Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Texas. Usually, the library vigilantes pretend they're fighting pornography. But the books on their boogey lists are often political rather than pornographic. In Ridgefield, Conn., for example, a pack of ultra-conservatives have removed a dozen books from the local high school reading list. Included in this pornography purge were such books as the Biography of Malcolm X and an expose of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley.

Brass Ring—Today we award the brass ring, good for one free ride on the Washington Merry-Go-Round, to Beatrice L. Garrett, the spirit behind the Foster Family Services in the Children's Bureau. More than anyone else, she is responsible for placing 315,000 neglected, unloved children in foster homes across the na-

tion. She is quietly determined to double the number. Those who know her say she has dedicated herself to the cause of foster children with a rare combination of compassion and persistence. They describe her as a quiet but forceful person, with a remarkable ability to bring people together to work for vulnerable youngsters.

GI Story—The Pentagon, in its annual appeals for more funds, likes to cite the needs of the lowly GIs. But the Pentagon is paying out a whopping \$13.5 billion for civilians, at a generous average annual wage of \$13,000. This is charged in a study which will be released next week by the Americans for Democratic Action. The study will claim that one million civilians are working for the Defense Department, and that the figure could be cut drastically.

Cover-Up—The Senate Small Business Committee has charged the Federal Trade Commission with covering up for nine of America's largest conglomerates. An FTC report on the merger activities of these corporate giants—among them ITT and Litton Industries—was laundered before it was submitted to the Senate. The committee has now demanded to see the laundered material.

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